

EXPLAINING THE POST-DISASTER TEMPORARY HOUSING CRITERIA AFTER EARTHQUAKES BASED ON ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN ORDER PARAMETERS IN SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

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Many people lose their homes around the world every year because of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and hurricanes. In the aftermath of a natural disaster, the displaced people have to move to temporary housing and not to have the ability of choose the settlement dimensions, distributions, neighborhood, or other characteristics of their temporary housing.

Since temporary settlement can expect to have an impact on local and displaced people lives in many ways such as: protection and security, survival and health, social needs, such as privacy and dignity, livelihoods, natural-resource management, communal service infrastructure and so on. It is essential for organizations responsible for implementing temporary settlement programmers to be aware of these human parameters consequences, in order to reduce the negative effects such as social and psychological problems, fracture in social structures, friction between or within families, or conflicts between clans or ethnic groups.

In this paper, the impact of human parameters such as security, protection, health, humanitarian charter, legal context, core standard, stakeholders, livelihoods, demographics, cultural and social differences and the characteristics of society, such as age, gender, vulnerable groups are discussed in spatial organization of temporary settlement, and tried to create a framework for spatial organization based on analysis of the human order parameters in spatial organization.

The type of spatial organization (linear, central, and hybrid) of temporary housing, the situation of neighboring textures (regarding the orientation and security, privacy and dignity) are among the issues which are discussed.

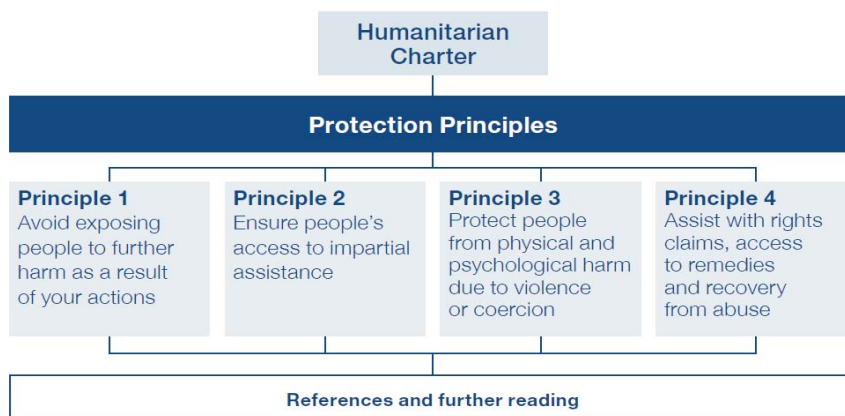


Figure 1. Protection principles in humanitarian charter (Sphere Project, 2011).

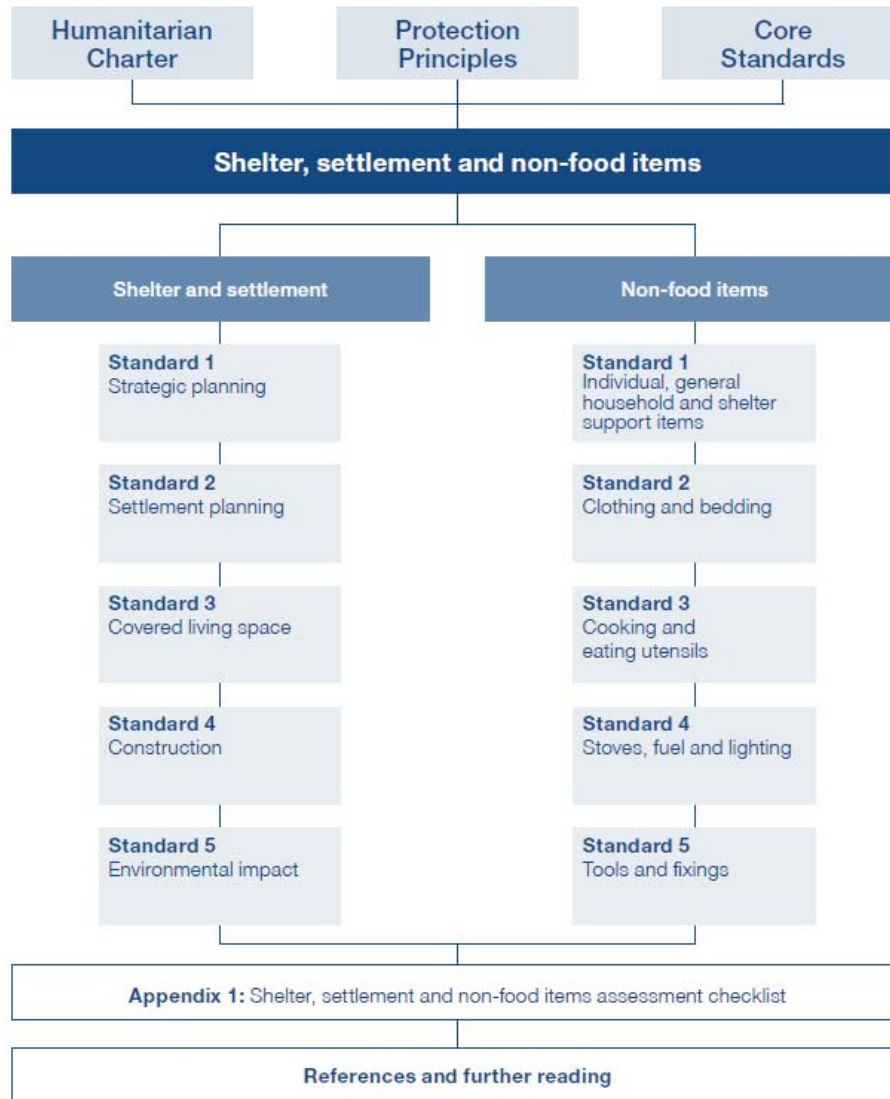


Figure 2. Shelter, settlement and non-food items (Sphere Project, 2011).

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